NEW YORK HERALD.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NAMEAU STS

elumo XXXI.....

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broom NEW YORK THRATRE, Broadway opposite New York

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE, No. 514 B STEINWAY'S CONCERT ROOMS, Pourteenth street.

DODWORTH'S HALL 806 Broadway .- PROPESSOR HARTS

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway-In a Variety of Light and Laughade Entertainments, Comps of Ballet, &c. NICODENES, OR BURIED ALIVE.

MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brookyin.

DERBY GALLERY, 626 Broadway.—Exhibition of This

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY 618 Broadway.— Lacreurs with the Oxy-Hydrogen Microscore twice daily. Head and Right Ana or Frost. Open from 8 A, M. III. 10 P. M.

New York, Friday, November 9, 1866

THE NEWS.

We publish to-day special selegrams by the Atlantic cable, dated in Constantinople, Paris, Berlin and Venice on the 7th of November, with a financial and commer-cial report dated in London and Liverpool yesterday

The difficulty between the United States Minister in Turkey and the Porte government relative to the recent outrage on the American consulate in the island of Cyprus has been settled. yprus has been settled.

The French vessels destined to remove the troops

from Mexico are ready to sail. The Paris Moniteur says Maximilian will remain.

Baron von Buest's appointment as Foreign Minister of Austria excites much attention in Berlin, and will cause sia to expedite the completion of her we

Victor Emanuel enjoyed a magnificent recept popular, municipal and ecclesiastical—in Vennon before the king.

Our special correspondent in Paris, writing by the Java, states that General Castelneau will arrange for the retirement of the Freuch troops from Mexico en masse, as Napoleon thinks that a march by detachments would

would be relieved of two huge incubi Rome and Mex-too—about the same period of time.

The Empress of Mexico, now called the Princess Obariotto, is said to be afflicted with a religious mono-mania, always bewaiting the "injuries" done to the Church in Mexico, and that her case is hopeless of cure.

It is said that the unfortunate lady had just attempted

The Bright baquet in Dublin promises to be a grand sational affair. Our correspondent in that city gives an utiline, in advance, of the evation, with extracts from the letters received by the executive committee from advance. the letters received by the executive committee from leading personages in reply to the invitations. The sectiments expressed by Cardinal Callen and others go to show that Mr. Bright is likely to effect such a reunion of all good and worthy Irishmen as will secure the legitimate removal of existing grievances.

A number of the citizens of Manchester, England, have forwarded to us a strong, spontaneous endorsement of the position taken by the Harand on the subject of the Alabama and other American claims grains. England

the position taken by the figures of the against England, viz., that our Minister in London should be at once instructed to renew the demand for their settlement, the present being a very favorable moment and giving hope

f a satisfactory adjustment.

The Liverpool cotton market was dull yesterday.

Trices declined one-eighth of a penny; middling uplands
elling at fourteen and seven-eighths pence.

Consols ruled at 59 ½ for money, in London. United

States five-twenties were at 69. The Bank of England rate has been reduced to four per cent.

THE CITY.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday the country, and then, at last, the premium the bill of Cornell & Co. for material used in building rose again to the old rate, after the bullion Court House, amounting to \$17,597 40, wa ordered to be paid. A communication from the Mayor called attention to the bad condition of the old Harley

At a special meeting of the Commissioners of Chari-ties and Correction yesterday resolutions expressive of sorrow for the death of Simeon Draper, the late Presi-dent of the Board, and condolence with his family, were

a very large meeting was held last evening at Cooper Inatitute, to aid in the establishment of a national asylum on the retomac for duabled soldiers and sailors. Horace Greeley presided. Addresses were delivered by Lieutenant Governor Woodford, General O. O. Howard, Governor Hamilton, of Teras, and others. A contribution was raised in aid of the object. About \$23,000 or \$30,000 only are needed to establish the institution.

\$30,000 only are needed to establish the institution.

The extra day's racing at Jerome Furk yesterday was
brilliantly and numerously attended, and the four races
that came off gave great satisfaction to the spectators.

Racing with gentlemen riders is a novelty here; but,
judging from the manner it was received and appreciated on this occasion, we may expect to witness frequent repetitions of the sport next year. Racing for 1806 is at

male Assistance Society, for the relief and religious in-struction of the sick poor, was held resterday at the Collegiate Dutch church. The annual reports were read, showing that \$6,937 bave been expended during the year for charitable purposes, leaving a balance of \$15,514 45 in the treasury. An address was delivered by Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, who presided. Officers were selected for the ensuing year. General William T. Sherman and Lewis D. Campbell, our Munster to Mexico, arrived in this city last night.

The steamship Florida, from Havre, France, arrived at this port yesterday, with five cholers patients on board, twenty-six deaths from that disease having oc-

curred during the voyage.

Further light has been thrown on the Lord bond robbery, in which a Wall street firm is now alleged to have been implicated. Mesers, Frank Heiler & Co., of No. 9
Wall street, sent to the Sub-Treasury office yesterday schedule the paying teller found that the numbers cor-responded with some of those stolen from Mr. Lord. He immediately reported to the police, and Frank Heller was arrested and committed in default of \$40,000. The firm claims to have bought the coupons from a stranger.

Braine, the alleged pirate of the Chesapeake, pleaded not gallty to the indictment in the Circuit Court in Brooklyn yesterday. He was remanded, and the trial will take place on the 16th.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Part 2, before Judge Cardozo yesterday, a case founded on the law of com-mon carriers, in which Joseph R. Smith sued the New Steamboat Company for damages which the plain-ges he suctained in consequence of the defen-secting him from the steamer St. John, and rehim passage to Albany, damages were laid at The Court in charging the jary sustained the aint, and a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff ing the damages at \$1,400.

In the Superior Court, Part 2, yesterday, an interest-ing breach of promise case was tried, in which Card-line A. Brower sues Charles E. Fieming to recover \$25,000 damagos. The plaintiff is a woman in humbie

The defendant is a young merchant of this city. The jury returned a verdiot of \$1,000 damages.

The steamship Louisiana, Captain Harrington, of the National Steam Navigation Company's line, will sail at acon to-mercow from pier No. 47, North river, for Liver-

The general markets were quiet yesterday, and the volume of trade was smalle Prices were generally is layor of the buyer, and at the close commercial value

were generally nominal. Groceries were quiet and steady. Cotton ruled lower. Dry goods were dult. Naval stores more active. On 'Change flour was 15c. a 30c. lower. Wheat 5c. a 5c. lower. Corn 5c. lower. Oats 1c. a 2c. lower. Pork casier. Beef unsettled. Baoon lower. Lard lower. Whiskey nominal.

MISCELLAWROUS

jeur Ressignier, Maximilian's chamberlain, arrive Monsieur Ressignior, Maximilian's chamberiain, arrived recently in Havana, on the Manhattan, from Mexico. His attention seems to be devoted to an inspection of untenanted houses in that city. General Manzano, the newly appointed Captain General of Cuba, arrived at Havana on last Saturday to relieve General Lersundi.

Patrick O'Neil, one of the Toronto prisoners was

Patrick O'Neil, one of the Toronto prisoners was brought into the Court yesterday, but on the plea of his counsel that he required time to determine on the course to be pursued in the defence the trial was postponed. Patrick Magrath was then placed in the dock, but the Judge informed the jury that he had evidence to show that Magrath was a British subject and could not therefore be tried under the present indictment. He ordered them to return a verdict acquitting him. The Toronto Globe has a dispatch from Montreal saying that a Cabinet meeting had decided on commuting the sentence of Lynch and McMalon, and the Leader has an editorial advising the sentence.

ington in order to answer charges preferred against him by Mr. Peck, our Minister to Hayti. It is alleged that Rane gave up certain papers entrusted to him by a pro-minent Haytien rebel, to President Geffrard, thereby ex-posing a plan to assassinate the latter and his Cabinet by blowing up the principal arsenals in Port au Prince and

bluming the city. The charge is that Kaue received \$25,000 in gold for this service.

The habeas corpus case of the Police Commissioners, in Baltimore, was brought before the courts yesterday. Argument as to the admissibility of evidence took up the most of the day, and the case was adjourned till this

morning.

The directors of the New York Central Railroad Company held a meeting at Albany last evening. It was d termined not to elect a President ad interim, as the regu-lar election occurs next month. Conjectures were rife as to the successful candidates for the office, but nothing was determined upon in that connection.

A gang of robbers threw a train off the Louisville and Nashville Railroad yesterday, near Franklin, Ky., and robbed the passengers of \$2,500.

Our National Finances-The Forthcoming Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

We have been informed through our Washington correspondence that Mr. McCulloch is so intently engaged in preparing his annual report to Congress that he has transferred his other duties to his assistant, Mr. Chandler, who will be Acting Secretary of the Treasury for the time being. We are glad to see Mr. Mc-Culloch engaged so earnestly; for there never of any other, such important labor for a man in his position to perform; that is if he comprehends the duties of his situation. He has made mistakes heretofore through not having a comprehensive, statesmanlike view of national finance, and through conducting the business of his department as if he were simply managing a bank for the benefit of a small corporation. He began by proclaiming the theory of the old British bullionists—the speedy resumption of specie payments, without any regard to the disastrous experience of England under the application of that theory or to our own peculiar circumstances. Whether influenced or not by the bondholders, whose power lies mainly in the national banks and whos active agents are such money traders and apeculators as Jay Cooke & Co., we cannot ay; but it is certain his financial policy was in favor of that class, while its tendency was to ruin everybody else. Fortunately, however, he learned afterwards that the views he enunclated in public were not practicable, and in time he ceased to urge them. Another mistake he made was in allowing himself to be controlled or humbugged by the gold speculators, when he foolishly attempted to reduce the premium on gold by selling a large amount out of the Treasury. This, as every one knows, caused for a time great fluctuations in the market, stimulated gold and stock gambling and seriously disarranged the business of he threw upon the market. We have reason to hope, however, that he learned wisdom by this experience; for he has not repeated the foolish act since.

But we have something against Mr. McCuloch for his sins of omission as well as blame for those he has committed. As the finance minister of the republic it was his duty to inaugurate measures to raise the credit of the government, to give us a uniform and steady currency, to break up the infamous and dangerous national bank monopoly established by Mr. Chase and to provide for a permanent sinking fund to liquidate the national debt in a progressive and safe manner. These things he has not done. Still he may be educating himself up to these great statesmanlike measures. It is not too late to commence upon them, and we hope his next report will give us a higher opinion of his ability than his previous official acts have given.

First, the Secretary ought to dissipate all false views and unreasonable expectations about immediate resumption of specie payments. The "on to Richmond" cry of our contemporaries and the politicians in Washington in the early part of the war was not a bit more ridiculous and impracticable than the ery of on to speedy resumption made now by the same class of visionary theorists. The attempt to carry out their theories about specie payments would be as disastrous as were those with regard to the war. The unparalleled resources of the country, their great and con-stant increase and the wonderful progress of business from year to year will soon absorb more than the present volume of currency. We shall grow up, as we have said repeatedly, to specie payments within as short a time as it will be safe or healthful to come to that. The great thing for the Secretary to attend to, as for as the functions of his office go, is to keep the ourrency—the circulating medium—as steady as possible, and to avoid violent fluctuations, so as not to disturb existing values or the business of the country. Specie is an article of commerce the same as grain, corn or cotton; the currency is not, and it is of little consequence whether gold be worth fifty per cent premium or at par with paper so long as all business, all values and all contracts be

based on a steady and safe paper currency. The currency should be uniform and based directly upon the credit of the government not indirectly, as is that of the national banks. We should have nothing but legal tenders, all

tions. Banks, under proper regulations, might use these for their circulation. The people would have perfect confidence in them. that of the national banks. The governmen would save twenty millions a year or more by issuing legal tenders in place of the national bank currency; for it would buy up the interest bearing bonds now deposited by the banks as ocurity for their issue, and the country would have a better and more reliable current The Secretary should recommend C

by all means to take measures to legislate the national banks out of existence. Independen of these banks having the profits of a ch tion which the government ought to take for the benefit of the people, they are dangerous to the industry and political institutions of the re-public. In time they would absorb and control all the profits of labor and trade and be the most dangerous political machine ever conceived.

He should also lay down a plan for con-solidating the debt in one form bearing a uniform interest. This interest ought not to be higher than four or five per cent. Four would be better than five. The various forms of the debt, much of which has but a short time to run, could be bought by long time bonds at this rate without a great advance in the market price Besides, it is no more than just to the peoplethe taxpayers—that the interest should be re duced. There is no good reason why they should pay to the bondholders double the amount or more than those bondholders paid for the debt. This would have the effect of keeping our bonds at home and preventing a drain of gold to pay the interest abroad. Then we should establish a permanent and

inviolable sinking fund to liquidate the whole debt within a reasonable and given time. This would inspire confidence, prevent a moneyed oligarchy from controlling the destinies of the republic and set our hands free, with the highest credit and most abundant means, to defy the whole world, if our honor and interests should call upon us to do so.

In the meantime our superabundant revenue can be reduced. Nearly half the present taxes may be taken off. The duties which are now bearing so heavily upon the agriculturists and the general industry of the country and en-riching enormously a few manufacturers, ought to be reduced at once. A rigid economy in every department of the government should be enforced: for this will lessen our taxes; and nothing tends more to preserve the virtue of a nation.

These are the important questions, overshadowing all others, which Mr. McCulloch, if he has any claim to statesmanship, will take up and elucidate in his annual report to Congress. We hope he may have the capacity and will use it, not for the benefit of a class or section, nor with a narrow view to the present time only, but looking to the future wel fare of the whole country.

The taxpayers and respectable citizens of New York have been sensible of the fact for the past ten years, that their city has been governed. erned by one of the most corrupt combin ever formed for public plunder. They have seen their taxation increased to twenty million annually and the money squandered on eletions to perpetuate the power of the plunderers or dealt out at Albany to defeat measures o reform. They have applied to the Legislature for relief; but it has been doled out to the sparingly, and then only when the prospect of party advantage or profit has proved stronger sought the aid of the Executive of the State; but for some reason or other the investigations that have been undertaken have been suffe to die out without any result. When the char ter elections have come round the friends of and have made very wise resolutions within themselves and published very lengthy resolutions in the papers, which, if carried into effect, would have disposed long since of the been thus preying upon the city But at the polls there has been no concerted action on the part of the reformers, and they have been swept aside by the power of party machinery and corrupt bargains until they have almost despaired of success.

The recent election enables them to see daylight at last. It shows them that the "ring" which they thought so powerful has in fact no strength at all. It proves to them with what certainty they can snatch the city government out of the hands of the corrupt men who have so long held it in their graso at the next charter election. The vote on Register shows the whole combined strength of the two organizations that have thus far managed, by trading and bargaining, to keep the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen and the city departments in their own bands. Mr. John McCool was the representa tive, pecuniarily and politically, of Mozart-Re was nominated by Tammany by an ar-rangement with Fernando Wood; through which the candidates of the "ring" were to receive the Mozart support in December. Both organizations exerted their utmost efforts to secure his election, and he received forty-four thousand votes out of a poll of chundred and thirteen thousand, or abone-third of the whole vote cast. It is uncertain how many of these fortyfour thousand votes belong to Mozart and how many to the Tammany rump; but as Mozart claims always to have shown the greatest numbers on a direct issue with her old rival, it would appear that we reached the limit of Tammany's present strength in the city when we placed it at twenty thousand.

This, then, is the party that stands between the respectable citizens and an honest municipal government. If New York fails now to dispose of the Corporation "ring" she deserves atinue to be one of the worst governed and best plundered cities in the Union. It is only necessary for the people to put in nomi-nation good men and to vote for them as steadily as they did for "Miles O'Reilly," and the victory is won. They have no occasion now to go to the jobbing State Legislature or the sleepy Executive for relief. They can fight and win the battle themselves in Decem ber, and if they fail to do solthey will have no right to cry out for ald from abroad. Let them elect honest officials in place of the batch of "ring" men who go out of office this year, and next year they can complete their work and dispose of the balance, from Mayor down.

The partisan press in this country is fast isances. It is lowering the star influence extends, it is injuring the national reputation abroad. A strictly party paper can no longer be regarded as a newspaper; for truth—the first element in a newspaper—is a stranger to its columns. To subserve a party destruction of the country, if it could feel assured that its political friends would rise to power on the ruins. It would fiddle while Rome was burning, if it could make the voters of the city dance to a party tune.

The riots in New Orleans and the threat

ened trouble in Baltimore afforded evidence of the length to which partisan organs will suffer their seal or their prejudice to lead them. A radical paper could see nothing to condemn in the action of radical Police Commissioners who defied the law and implied their willingness to accept the assistance of bands of armed men to aid them in resisting the anthority of the Governor of their A copperhead paper had nothing but approval for copperhead rioters announced their determination to shoot down any officers who might attempt to enforce a law objectionable to them. In every instance the true issue was concealed or distorted to meet the views of the interested party, and the feelings of the people all over the country were excited by falsely colored statements or direct untruths. The coarse personal abuse in which the par-

tisan journals indulge cannot fail to have a demoralizing effect upon the community. During every election this evil exists in a greater or less degree, and it has recently taken a more offensive character than usual by making the highest officer in the nation the subject of the most scurrilous and vulgar attacks. Journals assuming to be respectable have time and again denounced the President and some of his Cabinet as drunkards, and have talked about the "infamous orgies of the White House" as it they had any existence except in their own deprayed imaginations. A radical organ laying claim to be regarded as a "family paper" recently declared that Mr. Hoffman, the copperhead rump candidate for Governor, was shoulder and glove with all the lobby thieves, gutter vagabonds and blear-eyed scoundrels of New York city." A copperhead rump organ in this city, on the other hand, which was started first as a religious paper and subsequently as a "neutral," was equally scurrilous in its assaults upon the republican candidate for Governor. Indeed, it we are to credit onehalf that appears in the partisan press on either side, we must set down all our public men as among the basest and lowest of the human race.

It is this licentiousness of the public pres that unloosens the tongues of the stump or and incites them to emulate the indecent language of their journalists. They find their runtings published with zest by their party organs and welcomed the more heartly in proportion to their extravagance and violen One orator recently declared that the govern-ment at Washington was now carried on "by two drunkards and a lewd woman," and equally indecent language has marked the speeches of Ben Butler, Jack Hamilton, Carl Schurz, Wise, of Virginia, and politicians of a similar stamp all over the country. If such men found that their vulgarity and violence offended their audiences and met general rebuke from the press they would soon change their tone and either use the language of gentlemen or cease talking altogether, which would be a great public blessing.

The evil of which we complain seems ontagious. Nearly every party journal starts itself in a respectable manner and not to offend public decency. But, like new hotels that are resolved to be superior to any that have ever bent upon surpassing all the scents that have hitherto been discovered, they soon find their level and sink down to the grade of ordinary artisan organs. The evil, however, is bringing on its own punishment. Political party journals are fast losing all reputation as newspapers, and are never referred to for facts. Their circulation is becoming limited to those who hold similar political views and politicians of the opposite side who desire to ascer-tain what falsehoods their opponents are telling. The people are beginning to understand that to the independent press alone they can look for facts and for a fair and dispassionate discussion of the great issues that are before the

country. AN OPPOSITION CONGRESS-THE SCHEME SQUELCHED .- Some two months ago there appeared a foolish editorial in the principal New York organ of Mr. Seward, hinting very broadly at an opposition Congress to the present orinctly foreshadowed, but the experiment depended upon certain results considered proba-ble from the Northern October and November elections. If from these elections a sufficient number of democrats and co-operating conservatives could be gained to make up in the United States Senate, with the saddition of all the excluded States, a majority, this majority was to set itself up as the Senate; and with the House of Representatives organized in the same way there would be an opposition Congrees actually representing in each House the decisive quorum of a full Congress. For ex-ample, the whole number of members of the thirty-six States would be in

The House of Representatives.......... Of which number a majority is.......

-So that the House, by this arrangement, would revolutionary coalition, resting upon this idea of a majority in a Congress counting all the States. But the late elections have settled the question the other way in the Senate. Counting all the States, the Senate embraces seventytwo members, a majority of which is thirty-seven; and as in that body the republicans have secured forty-two members for the next Congress, the scheme of an opposition Senate, to be made up with the addition of the excluded States, is effectually squelched. The absurd idea, therefore, of a possible comp d'état of the character indicated must now be utterly abandoned in view of this majority of a full Squate secured by the republicans for the next Con-

The true policy, therefore, of the Northern crats is to urge the excluded Southern States to accept the constitutional amend-ment and come into Congress, so as to command the House of Representatives in the regular way. This is certainly the only policy of safety to the South, whatever may be the course henceforth of the Northern den THE NEWS FROM CAMPIA.—The fate

the Candians seems to be sealed. The last news by the Atlantic cable informs us that after some severe conflicts between the in-surgents and Turkish forces, with heavy losses to the former, the insurrection is at an end. This is probably the truth; but if the insurrection is not quite suppressed, it soon will be for the Candians could not hold out unaided by foreign assistance against the weight of the Turkish empire. The situation and struggle of the Cretans naturally enlist the sympathy of Christians everywhere, but the great Powers of Christendom permit them to be sacrificed from political considerations. Neither being co-religionists of the Christian nations of Europe nor their heroism can bring them aid. The days of Christian chivalry and enthusiasm are gone. Even the cause of liberty and civilization is subordinate to what is termed political necessity and the ambition of monarchs and nations. The Candlans and all the Greek Christians of the Ottoman empire in Europe must wait for their redemption till some mighty struggle in the East drives the Mahome tan power from that part of the world.

THE STATE ELECTION AND THE FENIANS.—The "ring" papers are endeavoring to show that Fenton's election is due to the votes of the Fenians along the lines of the canal and railroads. This is absurd. We do not believe that the Fenians voted as an organization at all, no matter what efforts the head of that body might have made to sell its vote to the politicians. No doubt the Fenian Irishmen voted according to their instincts, with the conservative side, as they have always voted. In the interior of the State, where Mr. Fenton's Irish origin is known, that fact might have had some weight in his favor with Irish citizens; but it was the constitutional amendment which carried Fenton through. His views upon that national issue overshadowed all minor questions, and had not the liquor influence been against him his position on the constitutional amendment would have gathered in a far larger majority. It was that, and neither the Fenian vote nor any defection in the democratic party, that elected him.

MEXICO.

BUR MAYANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Maximillan's Chamberlain in Havana Havana, Nov. 3, 1966. Herr Ressignier, Chamberlain to the Archduke Mani milian of Austria, late of Mexico, has arrived bere. As the Manhattan, in which steamer he came from Vera

pess of Max's to attend to, and this is what no one ha There are two circumstances that have struck me very forcibly, as they tally perfectly well. One is that by the last accounts Maximilian was on his way to Vera Cruz, and the other is that several of our empty mansions seem to have drawn the special attention of Maximil-

American Officers Joining Juarez. San Francisco, Nov. 7, 1866.

Letters from Juarez announce the arrival at Chihuahus of sixty American officers, who would be immediately assigned service in the liberal army. THE NEW CAPTAIN GENERAL OF CURA.

His Arrival at Hayana-Grand Ball and Re-

HAVANA. Nov. 3, 1886

Her Catholic Majesty's ship Gorona arrived this morning with General Manzano and suite on beard. His Excellency will land in the course of the morning, after the closing of the mail. This evening there will be a grand banquet, given by General Lersundi, in honor of the new Captain General, although the papers do not say

General Sherman and suite arrived in this city last evening at eleven o'clock from Washington. The General is staying at the Metropolitan Hotel. The Hon. L. D. Campbell, brother and daughter, also reached this city in the same train as General Sherman and put up at

THE BALTIMORE POLICE TROUBLES.

The Habens Corpus Case Before the Courts Argument as to the Admissibility of Ev dence, &c. BALTIMORE, Nov. 8, 1866.

Bairmors, Nov. 8, 1866.

The habeas corpus case was taken up to day and continued till one o'clock, when Judge Bartol adjourned the case until two o'clock, permitting, with the consent of counsel for the Old Commissioners, the parties to be unrestrained until the court should moch at that hour. In the afternoon there was a long argument made by counsel as to the admissibility of evidence, after which the Court decided to admit evidence which took a very wide range, embracing every point in the proceedings incident upon the trial and removal of the Commissioners, the appointment of others, and the proceedings subsequent down to the arrest and imprisonment of Messay. Young and Valliant and Sheriff Thompson. At eight o'clock the court adjourned till to-morrow morning.

A RAILROAD TRAIN MALICIOUSLY THROWN OFF THE TRACK.

The train leaving here at five o'clock yesterday afternoon for Nashville, was malicously thrown of the track at Staking Creek. The engineer was badly hurt, and at last accounts the fireman had not been found. The datans Express on; beggage car and smoking car, were burned, and the passengers are said to have been generally robbed. No passengers injured.

ACCIDENT TO MR. LOUIS FOX.

ROUBSTER, Nov. 8, 18e6.

Louis Fox, the celebrated billiard player, was everely wounded this morning at his residence in this city by the accidental discharge of a platol in the pocket of his coat. He was in the act of putting the coat on when the pocket struck a table, discharging the pistol. The ball entered the abdomen, lodged in the thigh beyond the reach of the probe. The surgeons think Mr. Fox will recover.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5, 1866, ondence from China states that the crew of prican schooner wrecked off the Corona cons whale four days previously.

It is stated that the next Panama aleamer will carry
five thousand sacks of wheat for New York.

George Saymour, third officer of the steamer Moses
Taylor, died at sea on October 31.

THE INDIAN DUTRAGES IN ARIZONA.

Arizona papers of October 25 mg more troops are beeded to suppress the Indian depredations in that Territory. The Mohave tribe show frieudably to the whites, and thirty of their number are now out with American the war path

FAVORABLE ACCOUNTS OF THE COTTON CROP

New Origans, Nov. 8, 1866.
Cotton accounts continue favorable. All the cropaged by the raigs and worms will be saved.

WASHINGTON.

Yearly Gross Products of the Union.
The following figures approximately illustrate distinct value, estimated in specie, of the various trial interests of the United States, as accertain

190,000,000

ator J. W. Nesmith were granted interviews this morning. No general audience was granted.

Governor Swams Has Amother Interview with the President.

Governor Swam, of Maryland, arrived here this evening on the six o'clock train from Baltimore. He had an interview with the President. It is understood that it is the intention of the Governor to call the Legislature together at an early day for the purpose of impeaching Judge Bond.

Gratifying Reports from Analstant Committee.

together at an early day for the purpose of impeaching Judge Bond.
Gratifying Reports from Analstant Commissioners of Freedmen.

The tenor of the reports received by the Freedmen's Bureau from the Assistant Commissioners of the several districts has been within the past six months of a nature which inspires the hope that the animosities and prejudices resulting from the war are aspidly fading out, especially in the Southeastern and border States. A marked diminution in the number of outrages committed upon the freedmen is observable. A growing disposition is manifested by the civil authorities at most of the centres of population to care for the destitute among the freedmen, and the inclination to administer the laws with impartiality between whites and blacks makes sure but gradual progress. The most projific cause of comgradual progress. The most prolific cause of com-plaint at the present time is the great difficulty encoun-tered by the planters and their hands in agreeing upon a division of the crops. Disputes of this kind generally terminate in favor of the employer, and where it is apparent that the civil courts will not adjudicate fairly in these cases, agents of the Bureau have been constrained to interfere to secure justice; and that they have done so to the satisfaction of all parties concerned many of the more intelligent and prominent planters have frequently testified in writing to the Assistant Commissioners.

Department Reports.

The heads of the various departments of the government are busily engaged in preparing their reports. The greater portion of some of the reports are in the hands of the public printer.

General Grant to-day had an interview with Secretar Stanton in regard to the formation of the new regiments No Additional Bounty Paid Unless the Claims and's Discharge Papers are Pages 1

bounty by a soldier who had lost his discharge, the pro-per accounting officer of the Tressury announces that the law forbids the payment of the claims, and in such cases, however hard it may operate, no authority is fested in any officer of the government to dispense with a condition which the law has imposed. The fourteenth section of the set of July 28, 1866, referred to, says:

"That no claim for such bounty shall be entertained by the Paymenter General or other accounting or disbursing officer except on receipt of the claims it discharge

that all invalid pensioners who receive mum amount under former laws woul fore entitled to its liberal provisions cant for the increased allowance must prove that his disability is one of the spa-mentioned in the act or is equivalent there fact be sufficiently established by the proof-ing his original application. I am of the the proofs do not bring a once within the ac-unless they show that the "disability" is pe-incapacitates the applicant from perfor-labor to the same extent as if he had lost a

of laternal Revenue. Covernor Swann havecause techange.

Knotign Kane and the Plan to Accessionte the Haytien President and Cabinet.

Acting Knotign A. J. Kane, United States Navy, arrived here yesteries, having been summoned to appear before the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Navy in relation to certain charges made against him by Mr. Peck, our Minister to Hayti, in which it is stated that he saved sination by giving up certain letters that had been entrusted to him by a prominent rebel of the Haytien republic. The letters contained a plan of the campaign and assessination. sensis and magazines of Port au Prince were to be blown up and the city destroyed by fire. The charge of dishonorable conduct against Acting Ensign Kane is that he received a reward for his services from President Geffrard in the sum of \$25,000 in gold. There is no truth

in the statement that he is under arrest, as he is at ping at the Kirkwood House, and to-day had an igh in the statement that he is under arrest, as he is stopping at the Kirkwood House, and to-day had an inferritor with Secretary Seward.

Tommage Dutties.

The Treasury Department has just issued a circular on the subject of tonnage duty, which is imposed for the purpose of raising revenue, and is levied upon all vessels engaged in foreign commerce without regard to their denomination as to structure, rig, or mode of propulsion. The same may be said of those in the domestic trade, unless specially excepted, and all are included under the general term "vessel." It is to be collected according to American admessivement. The rates of tonnage deties remain as they stood previous to the act of July 12, 1963, except as they were increased by that act and the amendment of March 3, 1865. No new or additional duties have been since imposed, excepting as a penalty on undocumented tugs. The circular is full and complete as to vessels subject to tonnage duties. All boats, barges and flats not used for carrying passengers nor propelled by steam or sails, which are floated or towed by tug-boats or horses, and used exclusively for carrying coal off, minerals and agricultural products to market, are

or horses, and used exclusively for carrying coel oil, minerals and agricultural products to market, are brought under the internal revenue tag, and are wholly exempted from customs charges even though they enser the waters under admiralty jurisdiction, so long as they retain that exclasive character and only transport coal oil, minerals or agricultural products to market, and if All taxation.

Rush of Business at the Attorney General's Company of the Attorney General is pressed with the multitude by duties that are now crowding in upon him. A great mad of business from the Southern Statel, which had been lying dorman; since the commencement or the revisellion, together with that arising out of it, has been accumulating and now domands attention. Mr. Stanbery is engaged in preparing these cases for the next term of the Supreme Court of the United States, commencing on the first Monday in December.

Selaure of a Steamer for Vicinting the Cotton Regulations.

Regulations.

The Commissioner of the Internal Revenue has ceived a telegram from the Collector of the Second of trict of Arkansas, stating that he had seized the atenu Centralis for removing cotton from collection districts violation of the amanded Internal Revenue law. This the first seizure made under the new regulation.

NEWS FROM TEXAS.

Naw Onliass. Nov. 8, 1866.
The Governor of Texas recommends his extinction of all appearance of difference as to civil rights between blacks and whites.

Judge Caldwell, of Texas, a momber of the second Philadelphia Convention, made a speech at Anderson, by special appointment, during the session of the court, is which he urged the extension of militage to negroes, and denounced rebels and rebellion.

Honores Tacar Chen -At a meeting of the

Yacht Club, held at their olab house on the 7th inst., th following nominations were made for officers for 1861.
For Commodors, Violor Villeame, Vice Commodors Sinison Grawold; Recording Secretary, Engene Macille, Corresponding Secretary, Samuel Mail: Treature George L. Clark